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    UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
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                         UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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                    FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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    UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
                                        No. CR 23-372-RGK
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              Plaintiff,
                                        MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND
                                        AUTHORITIES IN OPPOSITION TO
16
                   v.
                                        DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR
                                        REDETERMINATION OF CUSTODY STATUS
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    WENHENG ZHAO,
                                        PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. § 3142;
                                        DECLARATION OF KATHRYNNE N. SEIDEN
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              Defendant.
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         Plaintiff United States of America, by and through its counsel
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    of record, the United States Attorney for the Central District of
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    California and Assistant United States Attorneys Annamartine Salick,
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    Christine M. Ro, and Kathrynne N. Seiden, hereby submits its
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    Memorandum of Points and Authorities in Opposition to Defendant's
26
    Motion for Redetermination of Custody Status Pursuant to 18 U.S.C.
    § 3142.
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    //
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This Opposition is based upon the files and records in this 1 case, the Declaration of Kathrynne N. Seiden attached hereto, and 2 3 such further evidence and argument as the Court may permit. 4 Dated: September 22, 2023 Respectfully submitted, 5 E. MARTIN ESTRADA United States Attorney 6 CAMERON L. SCHROEDER 7 Assistant United States Attorney Chief, National Security Division 8 9 /s/ ANNAMARTINE SALICK 10 CHRISTINE M. RO KATHRYNNE N. SEIDEN 11 Assistant United States Attorneys 12 Attorneys for Plaintiff UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

### MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

#### I. INTRODUCTION

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Until his arrest, defendant was an experienced, active-duty Navy servicemember who held a Secret-level security clearance and received numerous trainings on detecting and reporting suspicious foreign contacts. Nonetheless, for more than two years, defendant routinely used sophisticated, encrypted methods to pass controlled unclassified information to a Chinese intelligence officer ("IO") in exchange for, in defendant's words, "easy money." Having now been indicted for bribery, defendant asks this Court to accept his claim that he is a victim, trust him to comply with the conditions of pretrial release, and reverse the Magistrate Judge's ruling detaining him pending trial. The Court should decline the invitation to gamble matters of national security on the promise of someone who traded in that same security for personal profit. No condition or combination of conditions can reasonably assure the safety of the community or defendant's appearance as required, let alone both. Defendant's motion should be denied.

#### II. THE MAGISTRATE JUDGE DETAINS DEFENDANT PENDING TRIAL

Following a 1.5-hour-long hearing in front of the Honorable Patricia Donahue, the court ordered defendant detained pending trial on the basis that he poses both a significant risk of flight and a danger to the community. (Ex. A ("Hrg. Tr.") at 36-37.) With respect to risk of nonappearance, the court made clear that it had "given great consideration to the significant bond proposed by the defense," but observed that despite his family's "amply evidenced" financial support, defendant still "felt the need to obtain frequent payments over a course of an extensive period[.]" (Id. at 37.) Even if

defendant thought he was communicating with a stock investor, the court found defendant's conduct nonetheless clearly violated the "oath he took as an officer." (Id.) Defendant's "cavalier disregard" for that oath gave the court little confidence that defendant would abide by any conditions of release, even those secured by a significant bond package. (Id. at 37-38.)

The court also found that that defendant poses a danger to the community. (Id. at 38.) The court explained that even if defendant did not know he was "surreptitiously and continuously transmitting" this information to someone employed by the People's Republic of China ("PRC"), the allegations suggested that defendant was "nonetheless clearly willing" to violate his oath to the USN and send non-public information that was "clearly labeled as not to be disseminated to the public." (Id.) The court noted that such conduct from a member of the military "endangers the national security" of the U.S. (Id.)

#### III. DEFENDANT SHOULD REMAIN DETAINED PENDING TRIAL

On appeal of a magistrate court's detention ruling, a district court "review[s] the evidence before the magistrate" and determines "whether the magistrate's findings are correct." <u>United States v.</u>

<u>Koenig</u>, 912 F.2d 1190, 1192-93 (9th Cir. 1990). Although the district court must make its "own independent determination," it is "not required to start over . . . and proceed as if the magistrate's decision and findings did not exist[.]" (<u>Id.</u>) Here, Judge Donahue's order should remain in place because all four of the relevant factors under 18 U.S.C. § 3142(g) reflect that no combination of conditions will reasonably assure defendant's appearance at trial or, more importantly, the safety of the community. See 18 U.S.C. § 3142(e).

First, the nature and circumstances of the offense charged weigh in favor of detention. For nearly two years, defendant maintained an active relationship with an IO from the PRC. Throughout the duration of that relationship, defendant was an active duty servicemember who received repeated and regular trainings on detecting and reporting suspicious foreign contacts and the proper handling of controlled information. Nevertheless, defendant consistently provided national security information — information that was marked controlled and that defendant surreptitiously collected — for "easy money." (Ex. B ("Intvw. Tr.") at 96, 121.) In short, defendant's recklessness, ongoing relationship with the IO, and willingness to betray his country in exchange for a modest personal profit suffices as clear and convincing evidence that defendant poses a danger to the national security of the United States if released.

The Court cannot reasonably assure that stringent bond conditions will prevent that danger. As defendant himself acknowledges, his coconspirator is an agent of a "sophisticated, international, government-sponsored espionage operation." (Mot. at 4.) Defendant communicated with that individual surreptitiously, using encrypted internet-based methods. (Ind. ¶ 17.) In other words, Pretrial Services does not have the capabilities to effectively monitor defendant to ensure that he ceases the highly dangerous conduct for which he is charged. And while the government has removed defendant's access to new materials, it cannot prevent defendant from disclosing sensitive information learned from his service or from using sophisticated, technical means developed to avoid detection.

Moreover, defendant's claim that he is the unwitting "victim" of a sophisticated foreign operative is belied by defendant's conduct

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and admissions. In his post-arrest, Mirandized statement, defendant conceded that he had received training on recognizing suspicious contacts from people overseas. (Intvw. Tr. at 62-63, 99.) Defendant further admitted that he knew the IO lived in China and that, even early in the relationship, defendant found the IO's conduct to be "fishy." (Id. at 17, 87, 96-97, 102, 122.) And when the IO asked him for classified information, defendant admitted that he thought he would look like a "spy" if he sent it. (Id. at 103.) Despite all this, defendant did not report the IO or cease communication. Rather, as defendant stated: "I mean, he's paying me so I was like, okay, I'll just do whatever he says." (Id. at 32.) In other words, defendant remained willfully blind to the dangerousness of his own conduct. Whether or not he knew he was communicating with an IO, defendant knowingly violated his official duties by disclosing controlled information to a person he knew was not authorized to receive it. In short, defendant's claim that he was unknowingly victimized is specious and is further demonstrative of why the Court cannot trust defendant's word that he no longer poses a danger and will appear as required.

Second, the weight of the evidence weighs in favor of detention. As outlined in the indictment, the government identified many documents defendant passed to the IO in violation of his official duties and defendant admitted to his conduct in a Mirandized statement. Given that the evidence here is strong and a criminal conviction and prison sentence are likely, defendant has a strong incentive not to appear.

Third, although defendant has no significant criminal history, his personal characteristics make him unsuitable for pretrial release

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because defendant has the means, incentive, and reckless disposition to flee. Defendant has significant contacts in the PRC. In addition to the IO, defendant has family members living in China, including a family member whose identity he impersonated to receive the bribe payments from the IO. (Id. at 126-27.) At one of the two homes defendant is offering as part of his bond package, his parents rent out space to friends from their village in the PRC. (Hrg. Tr. at 5.) When defendant was arrested, he had \$20,000 in cash and had recently searched for one-way flights to Taipei for August 7, 2023. (August 3, 2023 USPO Report at 4-5.) Defendant researched that flight after suspecting that law enforcement had searched his phone. (Intv. Tr. at 103-04.) And according to the USN, defendant and his wife had requested leave, beginning on August 8, 2023, to travel to Wisconsin, not overseas. (USPO Report at 4-5.) Whether defendant actually purchased a flight to Wisconsin or the money came from family members, defendant has easy access to cash and the means to flee. Taken in tandem, these facts demonstrate by a preponderance of evidence that defendant is at risk of not appearing and that if he flees, he is unlikely to come back. Moreover, pretrial release depends on the Court putting its trust in defendant and in defendant taking seriously that trust. As Judge Donahue observed, defendant adopted a "cavalier" attitude towards his military oath, trading on it for just a few thousand dollars. Thus, defendant's characteristics weigh in favor of detention.

Finally, it is difficult to overstate the seriousness of the danger it would pose if defendant continued anything approximating the conduct for which he is charged. Therefore, defendant's motion should be denied, and he should remain detained pending trial.

#### DECLARATION OF KATHRYNNE N. SEIDEN

- I, Kathrynne N. Seiden, declare as follows:
- 1. I am an Assistant United States Attorney in the United States Attorney's Office for the Central District of California. I am one of the attorneys assigned to represent the government in this case.
- 2. On August 8, 2023, the Honorable Patricia Donahue held a detention hearing in this case. (Dkts. 14-15.) Attached as **Exhibit A** is a transcript of the detention hearing. (Dkt. 30.)
- 3. On August 2, 2023, law enforcement officers interviewed Wenheng Zhao, the defendant in this case. Attached as **Exhibit B** is a draft transcript of the interview.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct and that this declaration is executed at Los Angeles, California, on September 22, 2023.

/s/ Kathrynne N. Seiden Kathrynne N. Seiden

# Exhibit A

	UNITED S	STATES DISTRICT COURT
	CENTRAL I	DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
	(WESTERN I	DIVISION - LOS ANGELES)
UNITED STATES	OF AMERICA,	) CASE NO: 2:23-cr-00372-RGK-1
	Plaintiff,	CRIMINAL
vs.		) Los Angeles, California
WENHENG ZHAO,		) Tuesday, August 8, 2023

#### **DETENTION HEARING**

)

BEFORE THE HONORABLE PATRICIA DONAHUE, UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

## APPEARANCES:

For Plaintiff: AUSA KATHRYNNE SEIDEN

Defendant.

U.S. Attorney's Office

312 N. Spring Street, 12th Floor

(10:34 a.m. to 11:54 a.m.)

Los Angeles, CA 90012

For Defendant: AFPD RICHARD D. GOLDMAN

Federal Public Defender's Office

321 East 2nd Street Los Angeles, CA 90012

Deputy Clerk: Alma Felix

Court Reporter: Recorded; CourtSmart

Courtroom Deputy: Isabel Martinez

Transcribed by: Exceptional Reporting Services, Inc.

P.O. Box 8365

Corpus Christi, TX 78468

361 949-2988

Proceedings recorded by electronic sound recording; transcript produced by transcription service.

## Los Angeles, California; Tuesday, August 8, 2023; 10:34 a.m. 1 2 --000--THE CLERK: Calling Case Number CR-23-372-RGK, United 3 States of America versus Wenheng Zhao. 4 5 Beginning with Plaintiff's counsel, please state your appearance for the record. 6 7 MS. SEIDEN: Good morning, Your Honor. Kathrynne Seiden on behalf of the United States. 8 9 MR. GOLDMAN: Good morning, Your Honor. Richard Goldman on behalf of Wenheng Zhao who's present before the 10 11 Court in custody. 12 Your Honor, before we proceed, may I ask the Court to 13 have the marshals uncuff Mr. Zhao for this proceeding? 14 THE COURT: Let me ask what the marshal's position is 15 on that. 16 THE MARSHAL: It can be done, Your Honor. 17 **THE COURT:** Is that acceptable to the marshals? 18 THE MARSHAL: Yes, Your Honor, if you order it. 19 THE COURT: All right. Yes then go ahead. 20 you. 21 (Pause; Defendant uncuffed) THE CLERK: Please be seated. 22 23 (Pause) 24 THE COURT: We're here this morning for the Detention 25 Hearing which was continued to today at the request of the

the proffer?

interview that he accepted money in exchange for sending

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information related to our national defense. So there is a
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    very significant chance that he is looking at prison time and
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    that gives him, as the Court knows, a very significant
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    incentive not to appear.
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              He also has the means to flee, Your Honor.
              He has serious ties to the PRC. He has been
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    maintaining an active relationship with a Chinese intelligence
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    officer for the last two years.
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              He has family members in the PRC. His parents are
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    currently renting out space in the home that he owns, just
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    blocks from where he would presumably be living, to friends and
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    people from their village in the PRC which is what they relayed
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    to the IRS in their interview.
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              During Defendant's post-arrest interview, he
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    explained that he used a Chinese identification belonging to
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During Defendant's post-arrest interview, he explained that he used a Chinese identification belonging to his cousin to set up a payment platform account, and that is what's contained in the transcript excerpt Your Honor has. So that's not only indicative of his international ties but also signifies, in addition to the charged conduct, another level of deception that would make it difficult to monitor him on Pretrial release.

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He also has additional means to flee.

He had \$20,000 in cash in the van in which he lives on base when that van was searched incident to his arrest.

Obviously, that cash has been seized but his longstanding

relationship with a powerful and sophisticated contact in the PRC suggests that there is more where that came from.

Further, during a search of his phone following his arrest, law enforcement found a search for a one-way flight from Los Angeles International to Taipei on August 7th, 2023. And both Defendant and his wife requested leave from the military, beginning on August 8th to go to Wisconsin, not Taipei.

So I understand, Your Honor, that this is a very significant bond package that is being offered and that it is a rare case where I would stand here and argue that that is not sufficient to allay the concerns but I think this is that rare case.

The house here is not sufficient. His parents live there and pay him rent but it is his own home. It's not his parents' home; it's not a home owned by his children or by close friends, it's his, as is the other home that he is receiving income from that he is not reporting.

He's already demonstrated that he's willing to sell out his country for \$14,000, which suggests a level of recklessness, and that concern is just not sufficiently allayed by a stake in his house, his property.

And finally, Your Honor, successful Pretrial supervision depends on his ability and desire to comply with Pretrial Services and with the Court and with the Court's

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ability to trust him. This Defendant swore an oath to faithful discharge his duty as a member of the United States Navy. He knew his duties. He had security clearance up to the secret level and he violated all of that for $14,000. His conduct makes clear that he is not someone who can be put in a position of trust by this Court. He had no respect whatsoever for his position and he's not going to respect the Court or faithfully comply with the conditions of Pretrial release. So all of that goes to the risk of nonappearance, Your Honor.

As to danger, which is frankly not mentioned in any depth in Pretrial Services' recommendation which discusses his substance abuse, but that of course is not the concern here.
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The conduct underpinning the charges involves Defendant sending sensitive military information to an intelligence officer from the PRC.

risk of nonappearance, they cannot do so for danger here.

Even if his properties could alleviate the concerns about the

In exchange for money, he surreptitiously recorded and then transmitted military information, photographs and videos.

He sent the IO nonpublic and controlled operation plans for United States military exercises in the Indo-Pacific, detailing specific locations and timing of naval force movements, amphibious landings and maritime operations.

He photographed electrical diagrams for our radar

systems stationed on a U.S. military base in Okinawa, Japan.

He obtained and transmitted details about the navy's operational security at the naval base in Ventura County and on San Clemente Island, including photographs and videos.

In short, he took numerous actions which jeopardized the national security of the United States. So obviously the Court should not punish him for that conduct at this stage, but the seriousness and the dangerousness of that conduct underscores the danger he poses if he is permitted the opportunity to carry on that conduct. We can take documents out of his hands, Your Honor, and we can restrict his access to new information, but by virtue of his tenure with the United States Navy and the clearance status that he held, he has additional information in his head that we cannot take out of there, we cannot restrict his access to.

Moreover, he's experienced in surreptitious methods of communication. He used encrypted messages to communicate with this intelligence officer, and it would be very difficult for this court, through Pretrial Services, to supervise his communications and ensure that no additional harm is occurring. So we're not just talking about danger to the Central District of California or risk to the local community, we're talking about danger to our national security, Your Honor, and there is clear and convincing evidence that this Defendant poses such a danger. And that danger is serious enough and grave enough

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1 MS. SEIDEN: Thank you.
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THE COURT: All right. I'll hear from the Defense.

MR. GOLDMAN: Thank you, Your Honor.

Your Honor, I think at the outset it's important to know what Mr. Zhao is charged with and what he is not charged with.

He's not charged in this indictment with espionage. He is charged with bribery ,which is a far different charge than espionage. And so one of the questions that the Court asked the Government was, "What is the maximum charge that Mr. Zhao faces?" The Government answered correctly. The maximum charge for the 371 conspiracy is five years. The maximum charge for the bribery is 15 years.

But what the Court didn't ask and what the Government didn't provide is, what is the guideline calculation based on an analysis of the facts in this case? And I did a guideline calculation, Your Honor, and I'm going to hand a copy to the prosecution just of the specific sentencing, U.S. Sentencing Guideline provision. I'd like to hand that up to the Court. And I'd like to inform the Court that the guidelines are as follows in this case:

Looking at the calculation of the guidelines in the most punitive way against Mr. Zhao, if he's convicted, the Offense Level is 18, Mr. Zhao has a Criminal History

Category of 1 -- meaning he has no prior criminal record at all

-- and the Guideline Calculation is 27 to 33 months.

If this case would result in him going to trial and being found guilty, that is the guideline range, not 15 years in prison, not 20 years in prison, but a guideline range of 27 to 33 months.

If this case resolves in a different manner and there was acceptance of responsibility in this case, there's a three-level reduction, as the Court knows, and now the Guideline Range is 18 to 24 months. So the picture painted by the prosecution with respect to what Mr. Zhao is facing was not a complete picture. Not a complete picture at all. And as Your Honor knows, this is not a case involving a mandatory minimum penalty at all.

And so the next thing that I want to discuss with the Court deals with the  $\underline{\text{Bail Reform Act}}$  and the prosecution's request for detention.

As Your Honor knows, this is a case that does not involve any of the enumerated crimes that invokes a rebuttable presumption whereby we have the burden to show by clear and convincing evidence that he's neither a risk of flight nor a threat to the community. The burden's upon the Government to show by clear and convincing evidence that he cannot be given bond conditions that will reasonably assure his appearance and cannot be given bond conditions that would reasonably assure the safety of the community. And so I think it's important,

Your Honor, to look at what the Bail Reform Act says.

The Bail Reform Act under 18, United States Code, 3142(f) says that a Defendant accused of a crime shall be released either on personal recognizance or on an unsecured appearance bond. And it is only after the Court makes a determination, based on the prosecution's burden, that those conditions of release -- an unsecured appearance bond or a personal recognizance bond -- will not reasonably assure his appearance in court, then the Court can move to additional conditions.

Now, there are 14 conditions that are listed and they increase in order of severity. It is only until the 11th condition is released, whereby the Court can demand that sureties be posted in the form of money, in the form of property. So those become the more restrictive conditions. But prior to the 11th condition listed in 3142, the Court is essentially told by the Bail Reform Act that it should look for the least restrictive condition that reasonably assures

Mr. Zhao's appearance.

Now, as I previously mentioned, we know that he has no prior criminal record.

We know that there is no substance abuse issue. When the prosecution spoke about a substance abuse issue, I believe that the first Pretrial Services Report indicated he drank alcohol once a month. Somehow I don't view that as a substance

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of China.

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abuse issue and so I'm not really sure where the prosecutor was
going with the argument that there were substance abuse issues.
          As I said, Your Honor, the Bail Reform Act indicates
that the first thing the Court needs to look at is, can
Mr. Zhao be released on personal recognizance or on an
unsecured bond?
          The prosecutor brought up allegations contained in
the indictment and I wanted to discuss some of those
allegations.
          Does Your Honor have a copy of the indictment in
front of you?
          THE COURT: I do and I've read it.
          MR. GOLDMAN:
                        Thank you, Your Honor.
          One of the things that the indictment does not allege
is that Mr. Zhao knew that the person he was dealing with was
an agent of the People's Republic of China. There's a complete
absence of that allegation. And in fact, if Your Honor looks
at Overt Act Number 5, which is found on page 7, beginning on
line 20, there is an indication, based on the prosecution's
allegation, that Mr. Zhao thinks he's dealing with someone with
respect to investment declarations. That is what the
prosecution says in its -- in its indictment against Mr. Zhao,
not anywhere in here that Mr. Zhao knew that the person,
unnamed Coconspirator A, was an agent of the People's Republic
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With respect to photographs that were taken -- and specifically, Your Honor, what I want to refer to is Overt Act Number 9, which is found on page 8, line 8.

There's no indication in the prosecution's allegation that these photographs were transmitted to Coconspirator A. It merely states that photographs were taken. Now, I don't know if they were taken in connection with Mr. Zhao's job as a CB. I don't know if they were sent to Coconspirator A. But that is absent in the prosecution's allegation in Overt Act Number 9.

One of the things that I think it's important for the Court to consider has to do with the analysis of Overt Acts

1 through 5 when they are talking about -- "they," meaning the Government -- is talking about a largescale military exercise.

And frankly it's a global exercise. What the prosecution's talking about is exercises in the Indo-Pacific region. Your Honor, that information was available on a United States Navy website, accessible by the public, during the time of the exercise happening. Accessible. I looked at it yesterday. I went on Google, I punched in "largescale exercise, August 2021," and up popped a plethora of information from the United States Navy. So this is no secret. This is information that is readily available.

I took the opportunity, Your Honor, to compile exhibits. And if I may hand those up to the Court -- with respect to what is readily available on the website.

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Your Honor, essentially, if I may proceed, Exhibit 1
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    is essentially a Table of Contents of the various articles that
    are listed on the U.S. Naval website and then it continues.
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    Exhibit 2: "U.S. Navy kicks off largescale exercise, 2021."
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    And the following articles are all articles around that time
    period that are readily available to the public. So the idea
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    that somehow this information is supersecret is contradicted by
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    the availability of the U.S. Navy's own website detailing all
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    of these different activities in connection with a largescale
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    exercise.
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                          Mr. Goldman, obviously I haven't read all
              THE COURT:
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    of the -- appears to be 11 exhibits in the binder that you just
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    handed me -- but the Overt Act Number 1 in the indictment
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    states that:
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              "Coconspirator A asked for the specific plan and
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              details regarding the locations and timing of U.S.
              Naval Force movements and information about various
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              military topics; such as, among other things,
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              amphibious landing, distributed maritime operations
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              and logistic support."
              Is the Defense proffering that all of this
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    information, which is listed in Overt Act Number 1, is
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    contained in these exhibits?
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              MR. GOLDMAN: Your Honor, obviously as the Court
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    knows, this matter first came on for an initial appearance on
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August the 3rd.
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**THE COURT:** Right.

MR. GOLDMAN: That was when the Court handed down

Judge Klausner's standing discovery order for the Government to

provide discovery within a two-week period of time. I haven't

gotten discovery yet, that's something I'm sure that the

Government's going to provide. So I can't tell the Court what

the specifics are because I don't have the discovery.

What I can tell the Court is that if you look at the titles of these articles, these are fairly specific articles about information about these largescale exercises. Can I say to the Court that there was additional information provided by Mr. Zhao? I don't know. But what I can say is that during the dates of these exercises, and before they commenced, all this stuff is available on the U.S. Navy website. Other than that, I can't really opine further, Your Honor.

I think it's important, Your Honor, to consider who is before this Court in determining whether the prosecution has proven by clear and convincing evidence that Mr. Zhao is a risk of flight and a threat to the community.

He has been in the United States since 2009. He is a United States citizen. He does not hold dual citizenship with the People's Republic of China.

His parents, who are in the courtroom, his father is in the back. His father is also a citizen of the United States

1 of America.

His mother, who is present, she has a green card.

The green card was just renewed last year. It is good for another nine years.

His wife is present in the courtroom. His wife also works for the navy. His wife is a naturalized U.S. citizen.

In addition, Your Honor, the Court has information in the Pretrial Services Report regarding Mr. Zhao's cousin, Phang Yu (phonetic), who is an honorably discharged naval veteran who just finished nursing school who lives in Dallas, who came here in her cousin's time of need to give assistance to him, and has also said that she would act as a surety. So clearly there are strong ties to the community.

In addition to his mother, his father, his wife, his cousin, he also has two brothers who were born in this country, who are United States citizens. Does Mr. Zhao have family in China? Well yes, he was born there. But I'm not sure the fact of having family in China from a country that you were born in, somehow allows us to reach the conclusion that he's a risk of flight.

His passport was seized. And actually there were two passports. One passport was a military passport that allowed him to travel in connection with the military. The second passport is a United States passport. Both of those passports were seized. He filed a passport declaration at his initial

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appearance stating that he would not seek to get a passport.

So he's here and he's not going back.
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Now, the prosecutor said, well Mr. Zhao looked into

the idea of a one-way ticket to Taiwan, to Taipei. One, he didn't buy a ticket to Taipei. Two, the last time I checked, Taiwan is not an ally of the People's Republic of China.

Taiwan is an ally of the United States. So if somehow Mr. Zhao flees the country and goes to Taiwan, I don't think that there's an issue with him being extradited from Taiwan. So I think that is a red herring because there's no indication that he made steps to flee, other than to look at a ticket. So I'd ask the Court to discount the prosecution's conclusion that that indicates that he's a risk of flight.

In terms of the information that the prosecution says Mr. Zhao gave, as I pointed out, in the Overt Act Number 5 -- excuse me -- in Overt Act Number 9 regarding photographs, there's no indication that those photographs were ever sent. And again, Your Honor, this information that we are talking about is the lowest level of information. And so I'm not really sure how we can conclude that he presents a risk to the United States if he's released from custody.

The Pretrial Services Report indicates that were the Court to release him, he is to rejoin the navy. Perhaps not in the same position that he was in before, but the initial preservice -- Preservices [sic] reports says he will come back

to the navy in a different position. And I don't know what
that means but obviously they have said he's coming back to the
navy and there's a place for him.

So based upon his ties to the community, based upon his family agreeing to post property; and his wife, his cousin, his father, they're all United States citizens. They're not going back to China. They are here saying, we will stand behind Mr. Zhao, we will sign unjustified surety bonds, we will post property, we will do what we have to do. I think that in light of the fact that what he's charged with is not a mandatory minimum offense, is not an enumerated offense under any of the enumerated defenses listed in the Bail Reform Act. The fact that the guideline range in this case is so low, I think that there are conditions to be fashioned that will reasonably assure his appearance. And I would ask this Court to follow the recommendation of Pretrial Services.

And based on that I'd submit, Your Honor. And if the Court has any other questions, I'm happy to respond.

THE COURT: I do have questions.

You mentioned that search on his phone. The search showed -- revealed an image of a search indicating a one-way flight to Taipei for August 7, which was yesterday so shortly around the time that he was arrested. And he apparently was residing in a Sprinter van and had \$20,000 in cash in a grocery bag. And had submitted to the navy, by a leave request, to go

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not to Taiwan but to Wisconsin. Those facts on their face,
suggest that he planned to leave the district.
          MR. GOLDMAN: So let me address the issue with
respect to the Sprinter van.
          Obviously the Court knows there are two homes.
They're --
          THE COURT: Yes.
          MR. GOLDMAN: -- They're both in Monterrey Park.
and his wife live on base in the Sprinter van. That way he is
there, he can go to his duties, he doesn't have to travel from
Monterrey Park to -- to Port Hueneme in order to complete his
duties in connection with the navy.
          With respect to the money in this case, Your Honor,
you know, people have different ways of dealing with money. I
have no idea where this money is from. The Government has made
an allegation that he has received less than $15,000 in this
case, and no more than that, Your Honor, so I don't know if
that money was connected with monies he received for what he
might believe to be information related to investment.
          And the reason I say that -- again, I want to
underscore Overt Act Number 5, specifically lines 20 through
24, involving investment decisions.
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which indicates that Mr. Zhao knew that the person he was

There is nothing in the prosecution's indictment

China.

In terms of the search on his phone of a flight to Taiwan, there's no indication that he bought a ticket. There is an indication that he made a search and nothing more than that. And again, Your Honor, I think the Court's concerns can be allayed by the fact that you have United States citizens who are willing to act as sureties, there is property that can be posted.

One of the things that I didn't address that the prosecution brought up was this interview with the agent talking about WeChat and using his cousin's identification in order to get money or goods or to buy goods from China and apparently you have to have Chinese citizenship. If you read the entire — the entire interview, you have to have Chinese citizenship in order to have WeChat.

And if the Court will look on page 127, at the bottom of 127, beginning on line 19, for the reason why Mr. Zhao would use his cousin's WeChat, it's right there, because we order --we order stuff from AliExpress. I don't know if you've heard about it. It's like eBay but it's in China. And with AliExpress, you can't pay with WeChat, we have to use Alipay. So -- so you transfer from the WeChat account and then it ends. But that's the reason that he has given the agent in this case, not for some nefarious purpose. For an entrepreneurial purpose, we want to order goods from China and be able to sell

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    those goods in the United States from an Internet vendor.
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              So again, when the prosecution brought this up, I
    read the whole transcript and I thought, well, here's
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    Mr. Zhao's reason why he would want to use ID belonging to his
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    cousin because he can't order products because he doesn't have
    Chinese citizenship.
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              Your Honor, have I addressed all of the Court's
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    questions or are there more?
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              THE COURT: Can you clarify which property the
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    Defense is offering to support the bond? The Pretrial Services
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    Report lists the property at West Emerson, which appears to be
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    owned by the Defendant's parents.
              MR. GOLDMAN: So Your Honor --
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              THE COURT: But there's also a property on North
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    Chandler as to which the Defendant states he is the sole owner.
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              MR. GOLDMAN: Mr. Zhao -- both of these properties
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    are in Mr. Zhao's name. One property is owned free and clear.
    I believe --
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19
              May I have a moment, Your Honor?
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              THE COURT: Certainly.
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         (Pause)
              MR. GOLDMAN: Your Honor, one home is owned and paid
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    in full by Mr. Zhao. The other home is --
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              THE COURT: That's the North Chandler home.
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              MR. GOLDMAN:
                             I believe so.
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              THE COURT: The one that's owned and paid in full,
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    right?
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              MR. GOLDMAN: And the other home is owned jointly
    with Mr. -- Mr. Henders -- excuse me -- Mr. Zhao and his wife.
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    So they own that home jointly. And either of those homes could
    be used, could be deposited in the court registry.
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              Your Honor, I wanted to come back to the issue with
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    respect to the trip that the prosecution brought up in terms of
    the search to a flight to Taipei. In fact, Your Honor, I
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    believe that he and his wife both purchased tickets for a
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    flight to Wisconsin. His wife's mother lives in Wisconsin.
    I think those were purchased for that.
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              So what the prosecution is attempting to do is say,
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    Judge Donahue, because Mr. Zhao looked up a flight to Taipei,
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    therefore it indicates that he is a flight risk; when in fact,
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    all he did was look it up; when in fact, tickets were purchased
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    by Mr. Zhao and his wife -- or for Mr. Zhao and his wife to go
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    to Wisconsin to see her mother.
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              THE COURT: Yes. According to the Pretrial Services
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    Report, he -- the search was for a flight to Taipei,
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    specifically for August 7.
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              MR. GOLDMAN: Okay.
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              THE COURT: All right. All right. And with regard
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    to the properties, did I hear you say that either property is
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Is that correct?

offered in support of the bond?

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MR. GOLDMAN: Whatever property the Court thinks is appropriate.
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THE COURT: Okay. All right. That's all my questions for now. Thank you, Mr. Goldman.

MR. GOLDMAN: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. I'll hear response from the Government.

MS. SEIDEN: Thank you, Your Honor.

First of all, Mr. Goldman mentioned the guideline calculations and the fact that this is just a bribery case. I think as the Court knows, this is not a run-of-the-mill bribery case. This is not somebody accepting payment in exchange for a violation of duties in the sense that we typically see in these cases. This is an exchange, again, for national defense information. And that guideline calculation which we just heard does not account for the specific underlying conduct, any adjustments, any specific offense characteristics that may come into play. And even assuming that that guideline calculation is the correct calculation and there are no other factors that are coming into play, several years in prison is still an incentive for somebody to not appear, Your Honor.

Further, Mr. Goldman mentioned my point about substance abuse which I fear I may have miscommunicated. My point was not that -- to imply that Defendant has a substance abuse issue, it was that the only mention of danger in Pretrial

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Services' recommendation is about the fact that Defendant does not have any substance abuse issues. And the Government's point is that substance abuse really isn't at the crux of what makes this Defendant dangerous, it is the access to and knowledge of the navy operations, and national defense information, and his willingness to turn that over blindly.
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Beyond that, Your Honor, there are additional components of Defendant's interview transcript that I have not provided to Defense Counsel because I did not know that he would raise the point he just did. (inaudible) I'm happy to provide to Defense Counsel and the Court if the Court is not inclined to allow an attorney proffer as to what they said.

But in that interview, the Defendant specifically said that he knew that the IO resided in China. He knew that it was suspicious, and that he had been trained to detect these kinds of contacts. And I'm happy to provide those excerpts to Defense Counsel and the Court if the Court would like to see them.

So Mr. Goldman is correct that there are not allegations in the indictment that Defendant knew this was an IO, but there are allegations and there are facts by virtue of Defendant's own admissions in his mirandized statement, that he absolutely knew that this was suspicious and that he was providing defense information to someone residing in the PRC.

THE COURT: Counsel, if you have those portions of

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the transcript available, and copies obviously for Counsel and
the Court, can you please provide them?
          MS. SEIDEN: Yes, Your Honor. I don't have physical
copies but I can make excerpts and email them to the Court and
to Defense Counsel.
          THE COURT: All right.
          MS. SEIDEN: If the Court would like me to do that.
          THE COURT:
                    All right. I -- well, I'll let you
finish your argument and then I'm going to hear from
Mr. Goldman.
          So the portions that you just referenced have not
been produced to Mr. Goldman. Is that correct?
          MS. SEIDEN: They have not, Your Honor, and there are
in response to the argument that was just made which is why
they were not provided earlier.
          Beyond that, Your Honor, I'm not sure how Defendant
can argue that the information that was passed was readily
available to the public. As the Court and Mr. Goldman pointed
out, Defendant has not seen the documents yet that were
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provided to the IO. And beyond that, what he overlooked is that the documents passed here were all marked CIU which means that they were not something that was publicly available or free to be passed.

which were not publicly available, Your Honor.

He also passed operational orders, that's Overt Act 6

And he also

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took photographs of blueprints and electrical systems for a radar system, and Mr. Goldman failed to mention that those were also not publicly available.
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And beyond that, Your Honor, in Overt Act 13, we see that he was directed to send information that was marked "CUI" or higher. And so this is not an instance of Defendant going online and Googling things or sending things that have no significance whatsoever. He was specifically being tasked with selecting documents that had a certain level of security around them. And he sent 16 files after that and that is Overt Act 16, I believe, Your Honor, and those too are not contained in that binder that we were just provided -- or I suspect they weren't. I have not had a time to fully look through the binder.

Mr. Goldman also said that we shouldn't assume that

Defendant is a flight risk because he has family in the PRC and

I absolutely agree with that, Your Honor. Standing alone,

somebody having family oversees of course does not make them a

flight risk but having family in the PRC, having a

sophisticated IO contact in the PRC in conjunction with all of

the factors that the Court has already mentioned and the

charged conduct here, absolutely does make somebody a flight

risk.

As to the tickets, Your Honor, I don't know whether it is true or not that Defendant and his wife had actually

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purchased tickets to go to Wisconsin. That is the first \mathbf{I'} ve
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    heard of it but what is true is that he was for whatever
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    reason, looking up one-way tickets to Taipei. And whether or
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    not that is an ally of the United States, the point is that it
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    is overseas, it is not consistent with what he represented to
    the military about his leave. And as the Court pointed out,
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    it's very concerning in conjunction with $20,000 in a grocery
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    bag in his van. And I think it underscores, Your Honor, that
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    even if we take his passport, even if we impose conditions to
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    hope that he doesn't flee, if he does flee, we're not getting
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    him back.
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              I think that's -- those are all the points I wanted
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    to hit, Your Honor, so I can make those excerpts for the Court
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    and for Defense Counsel if you would like me to.
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              THE COURT: Yes, please.
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              MS. SEIDEN:
                           Thank you.
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              THE COURT: All right. The Government is going to
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    make those excerpts and I'd like you to provide those to
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    Mr. Goldman. I'd like to give Mr. Goldman an opportunity to
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    review them and to make any argument with regard to those
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    excerpts that he would like, as well as respond to anything
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    else that the Government has just stated.
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              MR. GOLDMAN: Your Honor, if I just may speak with
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    respect to the excerpts.
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As the Court knows, there are times when you do not

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    have the full interview and things can be taken out of context.
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    It's like I explained to the Court in terms of this interview
    that Mr. Zhao gave regarding using his cousin's ID so they
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    could order products from AliExpress. If I hadn't seen that, I
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    wouldn't have been able to point out to the Court that that was
    the basis for using his cousin's ID. So frankly, Your Honor,
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    unless I have the entire transcript of the interview, I can't
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    really speak -- I can't speak to the interview in its totality
    and so I'm concerned about that.
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              Certainly, the Government knew that we had a hearing
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            Certainly the Government had an opportunity to provide
    me with this information ahead of time.
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              And so I would ask this Court to fashion conditions
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    of release for Mr. Zhao so that he can be out of custody. I
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    think that there are adequate sureties. I think that there is
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    no indication that he's going to flee, and so I'd ask this
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    Court to grant him bond.
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THE COURT: Well Mr. Goldman, the Government has proffered some additional information regarding the interview that goes directly to one of your arguments. And so I think in -- I would like to give you the opportunity to review that portion of the excerpt -- or that excerpt, I should say.

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Let me ask the Government. Is it feasible to just provide the entire transcript at this point to the Defense?

MS. SEIDEN: Your Honor, it's feasible to show it to

Defense. Without a protective order in place, I feel concerned about providing the entire 130-page transcript over at this moment, without having the opportunity to comb it to make sure that there is nothing in it that would be sensitive, which I

5 believe there is.

THE COURT: All right. But absent having the Defense having an opportunity to review the excerpts and the context, I am going to interpret that as the Defense rejecting that proffer. So I'm not going to consider that in making this decision.

If the Government's position is that the Court should consider it, then the Government needs to provide the excerpts with sufficient context so that Mr. Goldman has the opportunity to fairly review them and respond.

MS. SEIDEN: I understand, Your Honor, and that's why the Government provided four pages of the last transcript excerpt when it was really relying on about two lines so that he had that opportunity. So I'm happy to provide a few pages on either end of the very narrow points for which I would be proffering it, which is simply that Defendant knew that this contact resided in the PRC and that he had received training on these topics and that he believed that the contact was suspicious. So those are the three narrow points and I'm happy to provide sufficient pages on either end. And again, this is if this is information that the Court believes is relevant to

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    its determination ---
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              THE COURT: It is relevant. All right. I'll have
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    you go ahead and provide that.
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              MS. SEIDEN:
                           Thank you.
              MR. GOLDMAN: And Your Honor, again, I don't hear any
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    indication from the Government that Mr. Zhao knew that this
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    contact was an agent of the People's Republic of China.
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    There's nothing in the indictment; and frankly, I haven't heard
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    anything that the Government has said regarding Mr. Zhao's
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    knowledge, other than it seemed suspicious. But there's
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    nothing to indicate that he knew who he was dealing with was an
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    agent of the PRC and I think that's important for the Court to
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    consider.
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              THE COURT: All right. I'm going to give the
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    Government a moment to transmit it and for you to take a look
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    at the transcripts.
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         (Pause)
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              And counsel, you'll also need to submit those to the
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    Court.
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              MS. SEIDEN: Of course, Your Honor.
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         (Pause)
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              THE COURT: All right. And Counsel, when you provide
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    those to my courtroom deputy, she has graciously agreed to
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MS. SEIDEN: Thank you very much.

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print those.

## (Pause in proceeding from 11:24:56 to 11:40:11) 1 2 THE COURT: All right. Counsel, the Court has received pages 16, 17, 18, 31, 32 and 99 and 100 of the 3 transcript of the Defendant's mirandized interview with law 4 5 enforcement. Is that the entire set of materials that the 6 Government intends to submit? 7 8 MS. SEIDEN: Yes, thank you, Your Honor. 9 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Goldman, did you receive 10 those pages? 11 MR. GOLDMAN: I did, Your Honor, and I've read them. THE COURT: All right. I'll hear any further 12 13 argument that you have pertaining to those pages or anything 14 else that's been mentioned. 15 MR. GOLDMAN: Thank you, Your Honor. 16 Your Honor, I have read these pages; and frankly, 17 Your Honor, it asserts -- excuse me. The Government is 18 asserting that somehow Mr. Zhao knew that this guy was involved 19 with the People's Republic of China and that's not my 20 interpretation of it at all. 21 As I previously stated to the Court, Overt Act 22 Number 5 in the prosecution's indictment, talks about Mr. Zhao 23 being involved in investment decisions and he was providing 24 information to Conspirator A to inform investment decisions.

And when I read this transcript, it appears that that is

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exactly what Mr. Zhao is talking about, that he's talking about being involved in stocks and investing, and he thinks that this gentleman who he is speaking to is also involved in investing.

And with respect to was it suspicious? He said, "Well, I thought it was suspicious and I tried to cut off all contacts with the guy." But there is nothing in this transcript, nor in the indictment, that the prosecution has alleged that Mr. Zhao knew he was giving information to an agent of the People's Republic of China. And it supports my contention that he thinks he's dealing with someone in the investment industry.

But there's something else that I think is important to point out to the Court.

In the initial Pretrial Services Report, on page 5, the Pretrial Services officer speaks with the navy and it says:

"If released, the Defendant can report to work; however, most of his access will be deactivated and they will need to create another job for him."

So the navy's not saying this guy is a risk to the navy, a risk to the country. They're saying, if the Court releases him, he can go back to work. If he was such a danger, Your Honor, the navy would say, under no circumstances can he go back to work. So again, it supports my contention that he does not indicate to be a threat to the community, a threat to the navy, or a risk of flight.

1 And based on that, Your Honor, I would submit. 2 THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Counsel. MR. GOLDMAN: And there's just one other thing --3 4 actually there was one other thing. 5 There's a reason for Federal Rule of Evidence 106. It's so that when the Government gives a document, they're not 6 7 cherry-picking things. There is a reason for the rule of 8 completeness so we get to see everything and we're not arguing 9 in a vacuum or arguing in things that the Government is cherry-10 picking. And we don't have that entire statement. I'm not 11 sure why we're not entitled to Mr. Zhao's complete statement. He's our client, he's my client. I should be entitled to his 12 13 entire statement. 14 So again, Your Honor, there's a reason for Rule 106 15 so that I'm not stuck addressing certain points when I don't 16

have an entire document in order to make an informed argument and a complete argument.

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THE COURT: All right. Mr. Goldman, I asked for the portions of the transcript. Obviously Rule 106 is a rule of evidence which doesn't apply in a detention hearing. And you certainly are entitled, and I'm sure will receive in discovery, the transcript of the entire interview.

The Government proffered portions of this and I asked the Government to provide the excerpts to be sure that you had in front of you those pages so that you could address it and I

think you have.

Is there anything further from the Government?

3 MS. SEIDEN: Very briefly, Your Honor.

I just want to be clear because of what Defense Counsel just stated, that the Government's position with respect to these excerpts is clear.

The Government is not offering these excerpts, as Mr. Goldman just stated, to indicate or suggest to the Court or state affirmatively the Government's position on whether Defendant knew or did not know that this was an intelligence officer. What the Government put forward these excerpts for is exactly what I previously stated which is that he knew that this was someone overseas, he knew it was suspicious, he felt that it was suspicious, he had been trained on suspicious context but he did it anyway and he did it because he was getting paid. And in his own words, he was willing to do whatever the IO said because he was getting paid. So that is why the Government is putting forward these excerpts. In other words, Your Honor, he knew better.

And as for the navy point, Your Honor, I had the same reaction, candidly, to seeing that in the report and I did speak with NCIS about it. And the reason that the navy would require him to continue reporting, my understanding from NCIS is as a means of keeping an eye on him, Your Honor, and as a means of making sure that he is staying in line in the event

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    that he is released. But it is not the navy's position that he
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    does not pose a threat. His security clearance is in the
    process of being revoked, as is his wife's, so that is not the
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    navy's position and I just wanted the Court to know that.
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              THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Counsel.
              All right. Is there anything further from the
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    Defense?
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              MR. GOLDMAN: No, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
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              All right. Thank you counsel for the detailed and
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    fine arguments.
              As I said, I've considered all of the -- I've
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    considered all of the arguments of counsel, all of the
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    information proffered by the Government, both Pretrial Services
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    Reports and Recommendations, as well as the indictment.
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              First, the Government has established that it is
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    entitled to a detention hearing under 18 USC Section 3142(f)
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    based on a serious risk of flight so ...
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              And secondly, counsel both make very fine arguments
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    weighing all of the factors. And obviously, the weight of the
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    allegations is the -- to be given the least -- the strength of
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    the allegations is to be given the least weight.
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              But based on the information that has been provided,
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    the Government has shown that the Defendant presents both a
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    significant risk of flight and a danger to the community.
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I find that there is no condition or combination of conditions that will reasonably assure either his appearance or the safety of the community.
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And I have given great consideration to the significant bond proposed by the Defense; however, the -despite the support, financial and otherwise from his family, which is amply evidenced in the Pretrial Services Report dated today, based on the Defendant's admissions and the allegations in the indictment, the Defendant felt the need to obtain money, frequent payments over a course of an extensive period of time between August of 2021 and May of 2023, from payments which the most generous interpretation is that he was receiving the payments from someone who he knew was located in the People's Republic of China, someone who had instructed him to surreptitiously gather information and at whose direction the Defendant engaged, according to the allegations in the indictment, in numerous activities that he clearly had been trained not to engage in and knew not to engage in. apparently, based on receipt of money, decided to do it anyway. Even if he thought it was someone who was investing, it was behavior that was clearly in violation of the oath he took as an officer in the United States Navy.

And given his cavalier disregard for that oath, based on these allegations, the Court does not have confidence that he would abide by conditions of release, even if those

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conditions included a bond secured by property for which his parents appear to have worked very hard to acquire and maintain.

With regard to dangerousness to the community, there is clearly no dangerousness based on substance abuse. evident from the Pretrial Services Report. The danger is based on the allegations set forth in the indictment. Even if the Defendant did not know that the individual to whom he was surreptitiously and continuously transmitting this information was employed by or acquiring the information as part of the -on behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of China, the Defendant was nonetheless clearly willing to, based on these allegations, violate his oath to the navy and send significant information, at least based on the information in the indictment, certainly not all of which appears to be public and which appears to have been clearly labeled as not to be disseminated to the public. That is endangers the national security of the United States when someone with the U.S. military violates that oath and engages in this conduct. And I recognize that these are allegations but they are very serious and detailed allegations.

So for all of these reasons and based on all of the information provided, the Defendant is ordered detained, both on grounds of flight risk and danger to the community pending the trial in this matter.

## **CERTIFICATION**

I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter.

Join Hudson

August 23, 2023

Signed

Dated

TONI HUDSON, TRANSCRIBER

## Exhibit B

## Filed Under Seal